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tion for its concise but clear presentation. Among the other principal subjects discussed are Contracts, Torts, Pleading, Evidence, Criminal Law and Corporations. A student who masters this volume will have a clear knowledge of the principal subjects of law and may approach a bar examination with confidence. The volume is tastefully bound in half sheep.

The General Digest (annual, 1894) for the year ending September, 1894. Vol. IX. Prepared and published by the Lawyer's Coöperative Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

For another year to come the editor's rooms are secured against peril of violent winds by the arrival of this sheet-anchor whose legal weight is surpassed only by its physical avoirdupois. In a book of this class the indexing is the essential. Here the indices are first-class, both as to mechanical system and as to completeness, and do more than their usual share of the work. The cross-references only might be more full. The scope of the book is unusually large, covering all the American reports and law periodicals, as well as all the important English and Canadian cases. The digester's work is perhaps better than usual, especially in Patents. The mechanical construction is good. On the whole the Digest shows that steady advance which is the best kind of growth and on which both publishers and public are to be congratulated.

American Cases on Contracts. One volume. Octavo, 750 pages. Price, \$6.00 net. By E. W. Huffcut, Cornell University Law School, and E. H. Woodruff, Leland Stanford Junior University. Banks & Brothers, New York.

This new work contains a concrete exposition of the principles of the law of contracts. Leading American cases are cited to illustrate the principles in their order. The arrangement of cases follows the logical analysis of Anson in his work on Contracts. Formation, Operation, Interpretation, and Discharge of Contract, is the order of treatment. The cases are given in detail sufficient for an understanding of the facts to be reasoned about, of the opposing considerations brought to the mind of the judge, and of the final decision. By this means of acquiring legal knowledge the student's interest is aroused in seeing the necessity of it. It is an advantage that the cases are so printed that the principles involved in each cannot be seen without carefully reading the case. The work is a strong argument in favor of the inductive method of teaching the principles of law by the use of cases that have been carefully adjudicated.